Another Suffrage Plan.

Editor of The Times:
Sir.—The suffrage question seems now to be the paramount issue in the Constitutional Convention. In fact, this question was the prime cause of the State

calling a convention to change the Con-stitution of our State.

Now that our representatives are get-ting down hard at work on this subject, they will no doubt soon formulate some plan that will be adopted, and the same to be a new clause in our Constitution when it is declared the Constitution of our State. It seems to me, of all the plans suggested and formulated by Mesars. Braxton, Glass. Daniel, Thom and others, none is what we want; and should any one of them be adopted, we will, in some future day, be ashamed of

that clause.

Schator Glass' plan, to my mind, is the best of any presented, and I am in hopes that, while he is enjoying his quiet rest at home in Lynchburg, he will pull it to pieces and cast some of it in the fire and not take any more snap-shots at it, but make a good sitting and add what he gets, from that sitting to what remains, put it in a good gilt-edge frame and pre-sent it to the Constitutional Convention next Tuesday night.

next Tuesday night.
All of them are striving to incorporate too much in this clause. Talking about "the urderstanding clause." who can understand what they are giving us? Who wants the grandfather clause? Who wants the understanding clause? I have a plan that beats any I have read or a plan that beats any I have read or heard of, and it can be put in a nut-shell, and is constitutional, too. The power to vote is a privilege ac-

corded to every male citizen who has at-tained unto twenty-one years of age, pro-vided the suffragant has complied with all the conditions and stipulations of our enstitution when such a one is voting in State election.

A citizen of our State who does not pay his poll-tax should not be allowed to vote and if he be illiterate and incapable of voting intelligently a ballot given him, not being able to distinguish between candidates for the same office, without assistance, he should be debarred from the right to vote. Now, the conditions and stipulations of the suffrage clause

should be:

1. The prepayment of a poll-tax to the State, not less than a Jollar, and such payment to be made not less than six months previous to the election at which he offers his ballot; when a ballot is handed him by him who has in charge the ballot-box, he should be required to read the aloud. If he can do this and has paid his politax, as above described, he can vote. If he cannot comply with these two requirements, he should not vote.

2. Every clitzen's vote is of value, and he who pays little or much taxes receives for such payment a statement from the tax-collector, showing the value of his property on which he pays his tax.

3. Ballots should be printed with a large 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 at the top to represent

values, and when a citizen offers to vote in an election and complies with the first two conditions, and can show to the offi-cers of the election that he is paying taxes on, say, \$5,000 worth of property let him vote Ballot No. 5, or as the values may be graded, fixing, though a maximum of value. Every citizen should he allowed to vote one ballot—No. 1.—if he complies with above conditions, when no property valuation is claimed.
You understand that he who votes No. 5. as named above, that vote counts 5, &c.,

The man who does not vote on account of these restrictions, should he be required to pay taxes? Why, certainly. Does he not live under the protection of our laws and enjoys all the privileges of any other

I hope that some of our statesmen can make something out of these thoughts and make them in legal form and lan-guage, and let us have the new Constitution, and stop their harangue and the enormous expense to which they are bringing our State. J. B. HALL. Ashland, Va., Nov. 27th.

Education of the Negro. Editor of The Times: Sir,-In your editorial of the 14th on "Both Sides of the Negro Question" you contend that "if we deprive the negro of the opportunity to educate his chil-dren, we will have an illiterate class that is not the most dissatisfied anomaly of the cating the negro? Are we making a more satisfactory citizen of him-in fact, is not the most dissatisfied anomaly of the present day the educated negro? He is hard to classify; he is taught to hold hard to classify; he is taught to hold himself above manual labor and must henceforth rely on his brains instead of his muscle for his living. He is educated out of working for his living and finds no field where his brains will earn it for him; is it too much of a "gentleman" to menial work, and consequently idle, advising those who do work to stop or change. The tax-payer who has educatwhich is generally measured so as to do the least work for the most money and beat their employer out of all the time

they can. Nine tenths of the tax-payers in this section, where there are more negroes than whites, consider the present caucation of the negro as one the grandest farces of the present age, and it has the further evil of being a very costly farce. If we could see any good from it, after a trial of thirty-five rears, we would not murmur. It certainly has made the negro more disconted as a laborer. It has not improved his morals one jota. Does The Times think the education they ere gatting has improved their manners? We find the best mannered negro here: is the old negro; he is the best worker; is more honest, contented and satisfied. This is an important question truly, and we should look at both sides, and not go allogether on theory; we have had thir-ty-five years of experience; has it paid? What have we gaind? We have cer-tinly spent a good deal of money; what do we find the condition to-day? Well, negroes are plentiful here, but from the ages, from seven to twenty, they will not hirs to work, either boys or girls, because, they are going to school, and, after twen-ty years of age, the bulk of them go North in summer and work six months and come back to demoralize those left here by telling them what fools they are for working for the wages they do, live on them all the winter and then borrow money from them to go North on again in the spring. This is all the return the tax-payers have gotten thus far from

educating them.
If they should live here after their work than if they were just lanced from Ethlopia. We have had enough of the sent plan. You can't make a white in of the negro by education, but you oan make a fool of him, raise him mightly in his own estimation and ruin the best laborer we ever had. A good citizen is usually moulded by home and moral training, drilled and incuicated into the child. The system at present is de-void of these. The only result is much insolence with a determination to push

to all he is thrown in contact with. What does his education equip him for Is there a place behind the counter or in the country of the country of the country of the subording of the country of the country of the country of the country of the subording of t

With but few exceptions his education has only learned him to scribble enough to make the postmasters' lives misbed agreed to the company of the control of how to grow and raise crops, the latter how to cook, wash and do household how to cook, wash and do household work—that is where the bulk of them fin-ally land, and instead of their book learning educating them for it it is posttively unfitting them for these places. own good in the light of experience and

ant question; let us look at every sid of it. We, the tax-payers, must see some better results from this education than
to have a dearth of labor while there are
myriads of them around with too much
education to work. Truly Lie limb is being sawed off that holds agriculture up, ing sawed off that holds agriculture up, and we are paying for the sawing. God grant that our Constitution makers will devise a system to educate the negro, so as to be mutually beneficial to him and to the tax-payer, and not continue to give him an education that only equips him to cast the ballot that we have determined he shall not have, and totally unfits him for everything else. It would now the State handsomely to unlearn him pay the State handsomely to unlearn him what he has learned and teach him somewhat he has learned and teach him some-thing practical. It is high time we were abandoning a theory that won't work and a sentiment that is worse than usc-less. ROBERT BEVERLY. Caret, Essex County, Va., Nov. 18.

A Woman's View.

Editor of The Times:

Sir,-I have been watching the proceedof the Constitutional Convention very zealously to see what disposition is going to be made of the school funds of the State; and I wish to say that I an particularly gratified with your editorial on the subject in The Times of November 20th. I am glad you consider it the most important question before the convention. What, indeed, is harder to contend with or more of a menace to the peace and well-being of any community than ignorance? And how shall we escape the consequences if we allow the rising generation, either white or black, to grow up without the benefit of the public school? Instead of taking any portion educational facilities for both races.

I want to commend you again for the stand you have taken in this matter and say to you: Go on in your good work and never lay down your pen till justice

Yours cordially, Mrs. J. A. MOORE, Wildman, Va., Noveber 25, 1901.

The Quarles Amendment.

Editor of The Times:

Sir,-This amendment is right upon principle; it appeals to a high and noble humanity; it appeals to a plain and vig-oroug common sense; it appeals to every lover of law; it appeals to every lover of order; but, far above and beyond all, it appeals to the Christianity of every sincere believer in Him; who, clad in an humble fisherman's garb, taught by wayside in Galilee and Judea. Eghteen hundred years have passed since that memorable date, and yet the belief in His Divine origin and the immortal principles taught in His sermon on the Mount is greater and stronger and deeper than ever before in the history of 2 world. More than a thousand years ago, the great Emperor of constantinople crove out of the golden-mouthed preacher, the gentle and lovable Patriarch, John of Chrysostom: the plain common people de-fieu his power and brought him back in triumph, and the teaching of his four hundred sermons, which have escaped the assaults of time have touched the hearts of thirty generations of mankind, an are as powerful to-day we when first delivered. During all this eighteen nundred years, as has been beautifully said by the distinguished writer of "The grows worse as it grows older," and would seem to advise our Constitution-makers to continue to educate along the rame lines now used. Is The Times satisfied anomaly of the payers' money as at present used in edu- all the enemies of Christianity the traffic Are we making a in alchohol is far and away the greatest! Does not me highest authority given to man make the statement, "Woe be unto ...m who giveth as neighbor drink"; and again. "Look not upon the wine when it is red within the cup, for it stingeth like a serpent and biteth like an adder." That same authority has stated that ,"A drunkard shall not enter the kingdom of heaven." Why it is that the Quaries amendment should not be made a part of the fundamental law of the land? If not, way not? Does not the great commentator, Sir William Blackstone, define law to be "a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme right and prohibiting what is wrong?"ug. more toan forty years have passed since I read it, I know that this is substantially his definition. If this amendment is passed, will it not have a powerful tendency to suppress the greatest evil of the age? Who can doubt it? Is it not perfectly fair? Is it not a con-cession to the principle that that the ma-jority shall have the right to rule? Does it violate any principle of constitutional law, and, if so, what is it? I defy a successful answer; judge it by any standard you choose, is it not right? All hail the gallant member from Augusta Whether he succeeds or falls, his name will linger in the hearts of mankind as the brave champion of the greatest reform of this age. Good men and noble women are praying that he will successful that he will successful the successful the successful the successful that he will successful the successful the successful that he will successful the successful the successful that he will successful the successful the successful that he will successful the successful the successful the successful that he will successful the successful the successful the successful that he will successful the successful the successful the successful the successful that he will be successful the successful the successful the successful that the successful the successful the successful the successful that the successful the successful the successful that the successful the successful the successful that the successful the successf in having his amendment engrafted in the onstaution. It appeals to the dwell Constitution. It appeals to the aweller in the palace; it appeals to the aweller in the straw-thatched cottage of the loor; it is the very essence of high and lofty statesmanship. If it is accomplished, it will be a tremendous stride in the direction of progress; in the direction of law and order.

I appeal to the fair women of Virginia to uphold his hands in his noble effort of reform. With their aid he will succeed.
I rejoice to know that the hoary crust of prejudice which hitherto has the efforts of time is at last breaking away and women all over the world are being allowed to take a greater part in being allowed to take a greater part in the affairs of government. And wher-ever legislation has been touched by their magic hand it has accomplished great good. I love the Anglo-Saxon race, of which I am a member. I am proud of their achievement in peace and in war, in science and in literature. No other race has ever equaled them. yet no other race has treated their wo-men with such cruelty. Until a year or two since the Turk was more generous to them in their rights of property. I well recollect the consternation which was created when the member from Neison county, Virginia, Senator C. T. Smith, introduced his "Married Women's" bill in the Legislature. It met with a storm of abuse: for years it was fought step

by step, and to-day it is the law of vir

University, and, indeed, everywhere that prentice out—the boys on the farm and the girls in the house, the former to learn to be efficient hands and to learn to be efficient hands and to learn dice in Virginia against the nigher edu-cation of women is greater than any oth-er place on carth. Alas! alas! how the people of this earth are given to lying! But the time is coming when the barriers are to be broken down. I rejoice that the distinguished member of the convention from the county of Buckingham agrees with me in my views. If the white women of Virginia who owned three hundred dollars' worth of property, and in addition could read and write, could be allowed to vote by sending their ballots in a scaled envelope to the polls, as is partly done now in one of the countries of Europe, what a tremendous stride this would be in the direction of progress and reform! In supporting the Quaries amendment the women of Virginia have a splendid opportunity to show their strength. I carnestly appeal to them to avail themselves of it.

Buckingham county, Va., Nov. 25, 1901.

Richmond College.

Editor of The Times:

Sir,-I find in Richmond a prevalent misconception concerning Richmond College. Many of our citizens have the no-tion that it is a sectarian institution in some objectionable or even offensive sense. I beg of you sufficient space to make a few statements by way of removing any

such misconception.

The institution is "Baptist" only in this sense, viz: It is owned by a Board of this sense, viz: It is owned by a Board of Trustees a majority of whom are members of the Baptist denomination, and it represents the contributions of Baptists (mainly, but not exclusively) to nigher Christian education. That is all the sectarianism found there.

tarianism found there.

It is purely a collegiate institution, having no theological course whatever. Its benefactions are bestowed without the slightest distinction as to religious teliefs. A student for the ministry from any other denomination has precisely the same privileges and advantages as a student for the Baptist ministry. The matter of religious faith does not come under re-view at all. There are representatives of communions other than the Baptists on the trustees, in the faculty and among the alumni. This lias been true practi-cally throughout its history.

In Virginia higher education, for men

at least, is furnished at less than cost. In the case of Richmond College, reckoning the value of buildings and plant and income from endowment, instruction is furnished at about one-third of actual cost to all students, except students for the minister of all denomination. cost to all students, except students for the ministry of all denominations, and to these without any charge for tuition. The college is able to do this because gen-erous and philanthropic persons in Alch-mond, Virginia and from other portions of the country have helped to build and endow it, and the interest from the endowment helps to pay the salaries of professors and other current expenses, and thus reduces the cost of tuition.

The college is a great advantage to the entire community in a commercial way. Within the past two years some \$50,000 were spent in new buildings. Professors, students and employes of various sorts spend in the neighborhood of \$75,000 annually. All of this is spent directly in Richmond. Indirectly, such an institution beings other manifest cominstitution brings other manifest com-

mercial advantages: These are the plain facts and they are significant. In the light of them, the movement to increase the endowment of the college, now in hand, ought to have the substantial sympathy and support of our broad-minded and public-spirited citour broad-minded and public-spirited citizens, without respect to denominational affiliation. If it were a question of bringing such an institution to the city, there would be no difficulty in raising the \$100,000 right here in Richmond. Now that we have the college, with three-fourths we have the college, with three-fourths of a century of useful and ever-illustrious history behind it, shall our good people, who are not Partitle light up to the college of the college who are not Baptists, look upon its work with indifference?

This final word ought to be said for the information of any business man under whose eye these lines may fall. The funds of the college, inadequate as they are for the necessities of its great mission, have been invested with great wisdom, and the losses have been mere trifles. But a number of the best securreinvested at the same interest. In a few years, therefore, the income from this source will be greatly reduced, and the necessity of enlarged endowment thus urgent and thus urgent and immediate.

Judge Loving's Plan.

Kichmond, Va., Nov. 23d.

Editor of The Times:

CHATHAM.

Sir,—In an editorial on the suffrage in last Sunday's Times you say: "God grant that some solution of the problem may be found which shall be absolutely fair and honorable and above suspicion. sir, Judge Loving, of Julaski county, nas found it and suggested it in The Times several months ago. Here is his solution: Let the suffrage remain as it is now, with Let the suffrage remain as it is now, with this addition: Let each voter who pays a tax on. say, \$300 worth of property, or on an income of \$300 or more, be entitled to one additional vote. This would, according to a statement furnished the convention by the Auditor several months ago, add ten white votes for every one that would be added by the negroes; so that even in those sections of the State where the negroes outnumber the whites, the whites would have an overwhelming number of the votes. Now, sir, here is a "solution" which is "absolutely fair and honorable and above suspicion," and would put the State for all time under bsolute control of the whites without humiliating any one. But will our con-vention adopt it? FARMER. Verdon, Va., Nov. 27, 1901.

Race Distinctions.

Editor of The Times: Sir,-I have read with interest in your issue of 20th instant the communication from Blackstone, Va., by C. R. Kuyk and your chitorial response and comments thereon. I find in neither any reference to difference of races under discussion. both races are human, and should he treated and cared for as such, but the treated and cared for as such, but the fact, and is it a fact, a truth, remains, that the two races are of different orders, so ordained by Almighty God, as set out in Genesis IX. chapt., 25:27 verses, one to be "servant of servants," the other the ruling dominating rule. be "servant of servants," the other values, dominating race. Since that day, as shown by history, the distinction has been clearly marked, not man-made, but God-made; those differences most easily observed, the color of skin and form of hair, are so manifest that none should ignore them. God has made the difference and it is becoming in us to recognize and never ignore it in forming and administering the laws of our State or country.

or country.
Now as to the matter of education; Has not the attempt been made under the Un-derwood Constitution to ignore race dis-tinction, with the result in most cases, of theire the negro for contentedly and

As to white children, those descended from the ruling, dominating sons, all should have the best opportunity in the public schools for obtaining a good education, not only for the benefit of the individual, but for the good of the State as a whole; and can but feel that even those who pay the largest amounts in taxes will recognize this as not only ex-

The "servant-of-servants" race is not the same as, nor is it the equal of, the the same as, nor is it the equal of, the white race, though the amendment to the United Constitution says "there shall be no distinction" "because of," etc. There is distinction, there is difference, which has existed, as shown by clearly marked lines and characteristics since the day one was decreed to serve and the other to rule over, and will continue to the end. No country, or considerable part of any country, is ruled over or governer (except wildly, Savagely) by the governed (except wildly, savagely) by the "servant-of-servants race:" they are sot suited to c-tizenship in this great modern suited to c.tizenship in this great modern republic or to exercise the rights and privileges thereof, and we should not longer attempt the impossible, i. e., to fit the negro for these responsibilities and privileges. Be kind to and considerate of them, but do not lead them to aspire to the impossible by attempted education or constitutional amendments or classiments. The decree differential or enactments. The decree differentiating the races was enunctated and stands. F. M. WILEY.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 21.

Richmond at Charleston's Show.

Editor of The Times: Sir.—I feel called upon, as a citizen of Richmond, to beg space in your valued paper to set forth some of the many advantages to be gained by our Richmond merchants making a liberal display at the Charleston Exposition.

Charleston offers Richmond's best opportunity for advartising her products to

portunity for advertising her products to the world, and especially to her many customers in the South.

The southern merchants will surely hold

The southern merchants will surely hold the Richmond jobbers accountable for their non-support of the South's greatest Exposition. Be sure and ask in your paper, of the Richmond shee men if they think Lynchburg and Atlanta will be asieep on this (the greatest of all opportunities) for southern shoe-jobbers and tunities) for southern shoe-jobbers manufacturers, and the same is applica-ble to the dry goods, hardware, wooden and willow-ware, furniture, grocers, con-fectioners, machinery supplies, railroad supplies, painters' supplies, oils, commis-sion merchants, china and glass-ware, tobacco, chemicals, drugs, electrical and all other lines doing a jobbing or nanu-facturing business, and not let them think that the world knows them because shoke comes out of their stacks in Richmond, Va. The chances are that they are not

known as far away as Manchester, Va. Get in the swim. Richmond merchants and manufacturers. You will be the bentrade you now have and seek new at the same time. Your present customers will

same time. Your present customers will appreciate your efforts, and I am sure you will attract new business.

Think of the advertisement that could be gotten out of a magnificent trade journal gotten up by one of our present Richmond papers something very elaborate, advertising Richmond—to be distributed free from the Richmond headquarters to the the the Chapters of Eventsian (Octobers).

free from the Richmond headquarters to visitors at the Cherleston Exposition. (Of course, a new issue each month.)

I also would suggest you call the attention of the people of Richmond to the approaching Jamestown celebration. Nortolk will make a bid for this; so will Newport News, and possibly dear old Petersburg. The moral is: "Be awake; see what old Charleston has done and do likewise."

With thanks for your consideration, and trusting you will give this space in you paper, if you think it worthy of putting before your readers. I am, with Lich mond's good at heart.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 20th.

Division of School Fund. Editor of The Times:

Sir .- I notice in The Times of the 20th stant, from Mr. C. R. Kuyk, under the eading, "A Preacher's View," something concerning the schooling of the negro children. I also notice your comments on his idea in regard to the same. If you believe, as you have said in your

comment that the negro is a human being, endowed with all the faculties of man, with an immortal soul, why should any one ask a division of the school fund, or a distinction in society, or a separation of the children of both white and black in the schools, or in railroad travel, or in any way, whatever, If the negro has de scended from the white riam, or the white man from the negro, then they are one and the same. They are both in the image of God, and Moses' account of the

creation is all a farce and misguiding. . The negro has been placed in the family of man by the influence of Atheism in disregard of the will of God, or in obedience to divine law. So long as such poli-cies and such doctrines are preached to the world, just so long will we have confusion in regard to laws and schools.

If I believed as you and Mr. Kuyk do, I would never kick against mixed schools, mixed society. I would receive the brother in black on equal terms, as being the result of the natural development, discard the Mosiac account of divine There is no law, sacred or divine, upon

which to base a conclusion, that the negro is the equal of the white man in any way whatever. So far as sending him to school is concerned, I would give him just what he pays for and nothing more. This you see, will bring the no-groes all together in a few years. It would be a starting point toward colinization, something that will have to be done ere long, or this government go like

ancient civilization.

The negro, when left to himself, has never been known to develop civilization, but invariably returns to his natural state, a barbarian. And, for us to attempt to make a man of him, is the gravest mistake we can make, and is in open violation of divine law. I would were kill him, but protect him in, his place. not kill him, but protect him in his place not kill nim, our protect him in his place with dominion over him, as was the duty that was assigned to man in the beginning. But as I am only one man, and not intelligent enough to take a place in the ranks of the great interests of the I will content myself in watching and reading the ignorant expressions of others. I do not write this for publica-tion. It is not in shape for such. I would, if I had it in my power, eliminate the negro and all mixed bloods from the polls; also all criminals. I would elect all offi-cers by a vote of all the electorates. would do away with the appointing power. A government by an appointment is not a government by the people, and, consequently, is not a republic, but a monarchy.

The Constitutional Convention has been The Constitutions Convention has easier in session long eough to have made and ratified a dozen Constitutions, and yet done rothing that the people are able to see. To proclaim a Constitution by the convention is a square go back on the promises made by the delegats when they have a change. Not vishing to intrude upon your time and heping that things will work out all

right, I will close.

Respectfully.

J. C. SPEER.

Clintwood, Va., Nov. 25, 1991.

VIGOROUS RUBBING. With Dixle Nerve and Bone Liniment

will cure Rheumatism, as thousands will testify who have used it. It cures start joints, muscles and sinews and is the best nil round, family Liniment known. For all round lamily animated and every animals it has no superior and every horse owner ought to keen a bottle handy. Price for a large bottle Ec. everywhere. OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.



Just the Thing You Want

Is just the thing we've got. We have all kinds of furniture at all prices and only ask you to give us a call-that's all. It makes no difference whether you want a one-dollar Rocker or a 500-dollar Chamber Suite. It's the im-

mense variety we show, as well as the always low rock-bottom prices we give that is the cause of our large and growing business.

Remember, all we ask is a call-not a promise to buy.

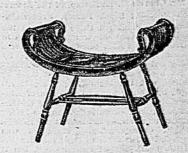
JURGENS, Broad Street, Bet. 4th and

Bet. 4th and 5th.

All goods in the nature of Xmas gifts bought now will be stored and delivered Xmas eve without any extra charges outside of the purchase prices.

Big boom in our stove business. Low prices the cause.

CREDIT IF YOU WISH.



HOTEL FACILITIES IN ANOTHER YEAR

Richmond Will be on a Par With Other Cities.

BUILDING MATERIAL IS HIGH.

Moneyed Men and Speculators Do Not Care to Invest While Prices Are Up-Much Building Now Going On-Con-

tractors Are Busy.

Within the next twelve months Richmond's hotel facilities will be on a par with those of any other city in the counwith those of any other city in the country. The present handicap will have been overcome, and several up-to-date, commodious structures will be ready for the business that it is expected will continue to come this way.

tinue to come this way.

Plans for the New Zimmerman Hotel have been accepted, and contracts will be given out for its construction within a short while. This hotel will occupy a commanding position on Broad Street, in the very center of activity, and conven-ient by street cars to any part of the business or residental sections.

within a few days Mrs. A. D. Atkinson expects to get her improved and amended plans for the hotal she contemplates erecting at Ninth and Grace Streets, on the site of the St. Claire. Her plans are to have the hotel completed and ready for business by next November. She calculate that the structure can be nut up in ates that the structure can be put up in

lates that the structure car be but an in-eight months, and on this calculation the work will begin early in the spring. The Franklin-Street side of the Jeffer-son Hotel will be ready before spring, and architects are putting the finishing touches on the plans for the Main-Street side, which will be larger and handsomer

than before.

The Murphy annex is now receiving guests, and Mr. E. H. Gilbert, of the Alhambra Hotel is considering plans for the erection of comfortable summer hotel at Reservoir Park. All these will tend to put Richmond

on a fine hotel basis.

The various large buildings here in course of construction are being put up effect between Richmond and Peterstreasonable speed. The new portion of
Nicholson-Street School will be occupied
by pupils on Monday, although there is
still some "finishing up" to be done on
the halls. The new jail is going up to
the satisfaction of the inspectors, and the Mechanics' Institute building is ceiving its finishing touches.

A prominent real estate man said greterday afternoon that he knew of parties, representing \$50,000, who were ready to invest it in real estate and budding, both for private use and for inverment, but that material was so high that they could not see where they could get a sufficient interest on thier money to warrant putting it out at this time.

The builders are about as busy as they an be at this time, and labor is high. The scarcity of labor and the high price of material in holding back some speculators, but even at that it is hard to find an idle, skilled mechanic in the trades.

Mr. J. T. Nuckols, the contractor, has been awarded the contract for the erection of the handsome residence for Mr. E. V. Myers, at Charlottesville. He has of the handsome residence for Mr also secured the contract for the crection of the residence for Mr. E. L. Bemiss at Second and Grace Streets.

The finishing-up work is now going on on the addition to S., Paul's Church rec tory, and it is expected the completed building will be ready for occupancy by Christmas. The work on the Young Women's Christian Association building is progressing, and the new operating room at the Retreat will be completed shortly.

The Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works Company has opened up a large stone quarry on Belle Isle, and a force or men is now at work quarrying the rock of the island. This new branch of the plant means the expenditure of many dollars and the employment of more men. A standard gauge locomotive has been purchased, and tracks laid over the island for the transportation of the stone.

J. B. Elam & Co will offer for sale on Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock the pro-perty No. 403 West Grace Stre t.

JUDGE ADVOCATES CHOSEN.

Lieutenaut Skipwith for Richmond Court; Captain Braxton for Roanoke.

Licuterant George N. Skipwith. of this city, will be the judge-advocate of court-martial to be held in this city on December 9th, and Captain Carter Braxton will fill the same position on the court ordered to meet in Roanoke on December 3d. As The Times has stated these

Some of the military people here do not look with approval upon all the recommendations Secretary of War Root will make in his report to Congress. Mr. Root will say as to the State militia:

1. The National Guard to be the first

reserve of the Federal Government.

2. The National Guard to be subject to the call of the Federal Government for a period no longer than nine months.

3. The National Guard to be armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, the present small arm of the regular army.

4. The National Guard to be under the instruction of the officers of the regular

army.

5. The National Guard to have its officers instructed at national expense at the various schools for officers operated by

the War Department.

Some of the local military people favor the Springfield rifle. Major Sol. Cutchins doubts the power of the Federal Government to call out State troops regardless of the sanction of the Governors.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Additional Train Service-Richmond & Petersburg-Scaboard Air Line Railway.

On December 1st the Seaboard Air Line Railway will put on two additional trains Seaboard in Richmond makes it the most convenient of any passenger depot in the city. Situated between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, and facing Main, and Sixteenth Streets, and facing Main, it is in the heart of the business section of Richmond. Both the Richmond Passenger and Power Company and the Richmond Traction Company street cars gass the depot every minute, enabling one to reach any portion of the city without any delay. Owing to the perfect transfer system now in practice between the street car companies, any portion of the city of Richmond can be reached upon the payment of one fare. reached upon the payment of one fare. These trains will stop at Dunlop Station in Petersbrug and will also go direct to Market-Street Station, thereby landing passengers in the very heart of Peters-

Market-Street Station, the new station of the S. A. L. Ry, in Petersburg, is only two and a half blocks from the main business portion of the city, and only two blocks from the Petersburg postor-fice. The following is the schedule:

fice. The following is the schedule: Leave Pichmend at 2:30 A. M. (local), 2:40 P. M. (Florida and Atlanta fast mail), 5:40 P. M. (local), 10:30 P. M. (Forida and Metropolitan limited), and 11:45 P. M. (lecal). Leave Petersburg at 5:49 A. M., 9 A.

M. 2:47 P. M., 4:55 P. M., 7:29 P. M.
All trains except the Florida and
Metropolitan limited and the Florida and
Atlanta fast mail will stop at femilopStreet Station and Market-Street Station in Petersburg. The two trains men-tioned will stop at Dunlop-Street Station Very low passenger rates will be in

effect between Richmond and Peters-burg, and the commutation books will effect be on sale at all stations in Petersburg and Richmond. The Seaboard Air Line will thus give to the people of the two Z. P. SMITH, D. P. A

R. E. L. Bunch, G. P. A.,
J. M. Barr, 1st, V. P. and G. M., Portsmouth, Va

SPECIAL NOTICE - ATLANTO COAST LINE BAILROAD Announces, effective December 1st, 1901, the inauguration of dining car service on

celebrated celebrated "Florida and West Limited" trains, Nos. 32 and 75, This makes these trains complete in every particular, and offers to the traveling public the best railroad service between nd, Florida, Cuoa, and all South Rehmond, Florida, Cuoa, and all South-ern points. For full information in regard to schedules, rates, etc., apply to any

agent of the company, er C. S. CAMPBELL, Division Passenger Agent. 838 East Main Street.

CAFECAR SERVICE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway will in The Seaboard Air Line Railway will in-augurate about December 1st a special cafe-car service. Cafe cars will be at-tached to trains Nos. 31 (Florida and Metopolitan Limited) and 34 between Washigton and Richmond and between Columbia and Savannah, in both directions These cars will be the finest ever seen in the South, and are similar to those use on the New York Central,

OUICK TIME TO NEW YORK, BOS-TON. ETC. All Rail Via R. F & P, R. R. and Con nections.

You can leave Richmond and reach the New York (running time, best train, 3 hours and 20 minutes), Eoston, Buffalo, Pittsburg and adjacent points.

The round trip to Washington, Baiti-more and Philadelpjhia may be made the same day, giving several hours at each place, particularly at Washington and Round trip tickets are sold to Wash-

ington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Apply at Byrd-Street, Elba, Richmon Transfer Company's offices and S. A. L. Broad-Street Station.

W. P. TAYLOR.

BAY LINE TO BATILMORE via C. & O. Railway and Old Point. U.

S. Mail Route.

Leave Richmond, via Chesapeake and Ohlo Railway, daily, except Sunday, at 4:45 P. M., connecting at Old Point with the superb steamers of the Old Bay Line; the supern seamers of the Old Bay Line; leaving at 7:15 P. M., arriving Baltimore 6:30 A. M. in time to make connection with all trains North, East and West. Short rail ride and all night on one of the

Short rail rise and an angal of one of the finest steamers in southern waters For tickets and general information ap-ply at general offices Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Richmond Transfer Com-unny, and No. 835 East Main Street.

SOCIAL EVENTS IN PETERSBURG

Card Parties, Receptions and Society Entertainments of the

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 30.-The Misses Waite entertained their friends at a card party Thursday evening at their home on Adams Street, in honor of Miss Bessie Morton, who is visiting in Petersburg. The parlors were beautiful with palms and chrysanthemums among which lights were interpersed. Protween Bichmend and Petersburg. These trains will leave from the new Scaboard station, Fifteenth and Main Streets, and will make a forty-minute schedule between the two cities, including all stops. The jocation of the new station of the Scaboard in Richmond makes it the most Bridgers. Among the players were Misses Mattie Watson, Lena Noltenius, Margaret Collier, Martha Collier, Liza Bragg, Josephine Mcllwaine, Kate Allen, Katherine Spotswood, Pepper Spence Mattle Morton, Mrs. William Worth, Misses Booth, Ella Bernard, Mary Gliliam, Mrs. Robert T. Meade, Messrs, George Cameron, Jr., Robert Meade, cival, William Scott, Harvey Plummer, Henry Plummer Lr. Rennie, P. H. Drewry, Val Parham, Pritchett, Hamilton Seabury, James Cuthbert, Robert Watson, John Watson and Charles Bridgers.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Booth gave a re-ception Wednesday afternoon and even-ing at their home on South Sycamere Street to their debutante daughter, Miss Lella Maynard Booth. More than two hundred guests attended.

numered guests attended.

Miss Mary Patteson entertained informally a few of her friends. Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. William
Budd, of Petersburg, and Mrs. Lawyer,

Misses Emily and Mamle Fond will leave Monday for San Antonio, Texas, to spend the winter. In company with friends they will leave San Autonio early in the spring for the mountains of California, where they will spend the continual of the spring for the mountains of California. spring and summer, returning to Petersburg next fall.

Mr. Ray Carpenter, of Baltimore, gave a coaching party in Richmond Thanks-giving day to Miss Mutle Moyler, of Petersburg, and a few of her friends. Mrs. John Moyler chaperoned. who made up the party, were Misses Helen Venable, Mary Moyler, Drs. John Moyler, Mutie Moyler, of Petersburg, and Misses Heningham and Sue Spilman, of Richmond; Messrs, Ray Carpenter and Herlock, of Baltimore, George Plummer. W. L. Zimmer, Jr., and John Movier, of Petersburg, and Pat Smith, of Charlottes

The Virginia German Club gave a german at Library Hall Wednesday even-ing; the Petersburg German Club gave a german at the same hall Friday even-

Miss Elise Harrison, of Petersburg, is the guest of Miss Catharine Michaux, in Miss Bessie Morton is visiting in this

Miss Helen Robinson is staying with her friend, Miss Mamie Lyon, on Sycumore Street.

Miss Jean Trigg is a guest in the home of Mr. W. L. Zimmer. The Junior Music Club met this week. Miss Christine Chew, of Washington, is staying in the home of Mr. Bartlett

AMHERST CIRCUIT COURT.

A Successful Revival-A Coming Brilliant Marriage.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) AMHERST, VA., Nov. 30,—Circuit Court was in session in Amherst this week. Tho court disposed of a good many small cases. As Circuit Court had been in session all of this week in Lynchburg, and it did not suit the Lynchburg bar to attend this

suit the Lynchourg par to attent this court, consequently, the cases were generally continued.

Revival services are being held in the Baptist Church by the Rev. H. T. Athey, of College Hill Church, Lynchburg. He is having a large attendance every night.

The approaching marking of Miss An-The approaching marriage of Miss An-nie Troy, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. T. O. Troy, of Amherst, to Mr. Solomen Hopkins, of Alexandru, Va., which will take place Thursday. December 4th, from the Episcopal Church promises to be one

taken place in this section for some time, Davis Monument Fund.

of the most brilliant marriages that has

The following amounts have been re-io ceived by the treasurer of the Jefferson. Davis Monument Association since last

Austin Miller, 310; W. C. Donin, 310; R. H. Wood, \$10; James Fentress, \$20; W. W. Farley, \$10; J. C. Savage, \$10; T. E. Moore, \$10; Kahn Brothers, \$10; Albert T. McNeal, \$10; P. W. Austin, \$5; W. T. Anderson, \$5; J. L. Foote, \$1; D. E. Durrett, \$2.50; G. H. Anderson, \$1; H. W. Tate, \$1; C. S. Gauden, \$1; J. J. Neely, Jr., \$1; R. E. Durrett, \$1; M. N. Perry, \$1; Hugh R. E. Durrett, \$1; M. N. Perry, \$1; Hugh Williams, \$1; Julia M. Upshaw, 50 cents; W. D. Mauldin, 50 cents; Ophelia F. Billa, 50 cents; L. M. Carrington, \$1; H. P. Joyner, 50 cents; Elizabeth Harris Chapter, Madison, Fla.; \$10; Edward W. James, 55: C. H. Howard Camp, U. C. V., No. 55: C. H. Howard Camp, U. C. V., No. 688, Missouri, \$10; S. J. Manes, ex-Union soldier, \$2; Mrs. Archer Anderson, \$20; R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, U. D. C., Richamond, Va., \$19e; Black Horse Chapter, \$20 Warrenton, Va., \$25; North Carolina Disease